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EDITORIALS BY JUDGE C. C. GOODWIN

A Dangerous Measure

THERE is talk in Washington of passing a law, with heavy penalties for its violation, shutting out of the United States all goods made wholly or in part by convict labor. The first question that suggests is, how are importers to distinguish convict-made from any other kind of goods and wares?

But if the government is resolved upon a measure of that kind, how is it going to keep the peace with Great Britain, which power we are just now so anxious to conciliate and keep on friendly terms with? In addition to the convicts that Great Britain sends us, she has plenty more, she makes them work and sells the products of their labor.

If we are bound to compel our coast shipping to pay Panama canal tolls, rather than to offend our great grasping great-grandmother, by what course of reasoning can we refuse to accept her convict-made goods?

But the proposition is a reminder that off across the Pacific, facing our west coast states, is a nation of 400,000,000 of people, quite 33-1-3 per cent of whom would be convicts if there was anything in their country to steal. They are too poor to buy anything from us, but through the wisdom and patriotism and rare intelligence of a former president and congress our country passed a law which enables these wretches to unload upon our shores their products at a discount of 60 per cent below what they formerly unloaded them upon us for. We suspect that the convict-made goods of Great Britain are at a discount below other goods in England, but this law of ours enables the men off across the Pacific to turn out goods for a dollar which it costs \$15 to produce in our country. And they deal in such articles as coal, iron ore, pig iron, steel rails, sugar, eggs, rice, wool and a multitude of other articles which come in direct competition with American labor, and even make unavailable the convict-made wares of Great Britain. The question, therefore, is reduced to one of whether we have a right to discriminate in our trade against the convicts of Great Britain. Has not Great Britain a right to protest?

Most English ships are run by these same pauper laborers from Asia. What will that avail if we are to permit the entry of goods made by those same pauper laborers? Of course our poor do not matter, but how is Great Britain to get along against such hopeless competition? It seems to us that this situation is serious enough to incite another "speech from the throne" by President Wilson to congress.

George Westinghouse

THE late George Westinghouse was, up to the day of his death, one of the foremost men of this country; about the finest model for young Americans to fashion their lives after. They can not all be great inventors, but all can emulate the spirit which was the moving spring of the great man's life, which was that in this land no

American youth needs aught except a clear mind, a healthy body and indomitable pluck and industry to win.

The story is repeated in all the newspapers how old Cornelius Vanderbilt insulted him when he explained that he could regulate a speeding train by compressed air. He got even with the old man when, later, Vanderbilt sent him an invitation to call at his office. Westinghouse sent the word back telling where his place of business was, what were his office hours and if Mr. Vanderbilt pleased to call he would give him a few moments of his time. But Vanderbilt was not so much to be blamed as pitied. He was absolutely practical, he had not a speck of imagination, he had no ed and read little. He doubtless had the effects of cyclones, but the thought that the compressed air of a cyclone, if harnessed, could be made a potent force to serve man, was naturally beyond his comprehension.

Vanderbilt had doubtless seen an oak that had been shivered by a thunderbolt, but had never dreamed that the agent which had performed that work could ever be tamed and made a servant of man.

Mr. Westinghouse knew what the cyclone could do, and set about to run down, catch and subdue to servitude that force. That accomplished he turned to the other agents which Omnipotence employs to do His work. So he went on from one to another industrial force to change what had always been held as supernatural to practical form, for the uses of men.

Last Sunday certain maudlin sympathizers crossed the river from Sacramento to encourage the sturdy company of mendicants camped there to continue to live on the bread of charity.

It would have been far better for them to have told them the story of George Westinghouse, how he started as poor as any of them, and in thirty years made it possible for 500,000 men and women to find profitable work. That he did it because he had the pluck to try and the persistency to keep trying.

A nation made up of such men as he, would, in a little time reduce the forces of the universe to obey man's control; to harness them and change them to Genii to serve mankind, to banish poverty from the earth and make gods of men.

The Vagabond Host

THE uprising, as in a night, of an army like the Kelley army in California, is a serious thing, for it carries with it a direct menace to free institutions. There must be a cause for it, perhaps several causes. We wonder how many of the sinister company are native Americans. If they are mostly foreign born, then the chief cause is traceable in large measure to the want they suffered in other lands which killed their patriotism and self respect before those germs in their souls had a chance to begin to expand.

If they are mostly native born, then it is clear that there are wrongs in our country which must be swiftly cured or the truth will soon be made apparent that there is a mighty percentage of the human family who are not yet fit to be free. If such hideous presentations can spring up in California, what will it be when California is as densely populated as Massachusetts now is?

But after all it is futile to trace out the cause

of such an uprising except to try to devise a cure for the wrong.

The first things to look to are the homes of the country. Are not thousands of the homes but nurseries for just such dangerous loafers as make up the Kelley army? Is it the rule in the homes to impress upon the children, the boys especially, that if they would have anything worth keeping, they must honestly earn it? Are the homes and schools combined so carried on as to fit children, boys especially, to know something through which they can earn an honest and honorable livelihood? Are citizens in the cities and city officers doing their part to keep track of the unemployed, what they are doing and what their needs are?

Again when a vag is convicted by what authority does any city officer send such an one away to prey upon other places?

Then, when a convict serves his term and though known to be a desperate and dangerous man, why does the law release its hold upon him and permit him to go forth and prey upon innocent people? A man convicted of a felony by right has forfeited his claim to liberty. Such men should have a place by themselves; should be supplied work and paid for it, but should be placed where they can no longer be a menace to innocent people; no longer past-masters to teach lesser criminals their sinister arts.

The abuse of free speech, the using of it to incite violence is a crime and should be suppressed. For example it is said that Heywood, formerly of Denver, is coming here to speak in behalf of the I. W. W.'s; that he looks upon this as a promising field in which to gain proselytes. Now his record for the past ten years is well known here. It is known that no matter where he goes, trouble to society follows.

A woman was found in New York City two or three years ago who was a natural incubator of typhoid germs which she was throwing off by millions daily, in the public conveyances, in the stores and streets. She was, though an absolutely innocent woman, a perpetual disease disseminator, and it was necessary to isolate her.

This Heywood cannot be isolated, but the disease he throws off comes from his mouth. His mouth should be quarantined, and should so far as public speaking goes, be isolated. The man who with knife and revolver tries to run amuck is either speedily run in or killed. The man who tries to invite other men to cease honest work and resort to violence in order to live, should be silenced.

That much is due honest people who live by honest work and fear violence.

The Wooing

THE coy manner in which the leading Democrats and Progressives are pursuing their courtship is doubtless delightful to them. It certainly is entertaining to outsiders. To them it looks like a case in which expediency is the ruling thought on the one side and a vast desire for a home prompts the other. In his own smooth way our friend, Chairman Thurman, does not know a thing that is going on, but since his attention has been called to the fact, he can see really nothing in Progressive principles that might not be swallowed and assimilated with the all-embracing Democratic bill of rights. Friend Moyle ap-